

## ALL IS QUIET

### The Situation at Homestead

### The Men Remain in Possession

### Of the Blood Bought Battle Grounds

### Anarchists Quickly Bounced

### For Trying to Inflame the Workmen

### With a Seditious Proclamation

### How the Matter Stands

### The Story of the Fight. Carnegie is Obdurate.

### Frick and His Methods.

HOMESTEAD, June 7.—About 10 p. m. tonight the headquarters of the Homestead men were invaded by three men who mingled among a good sized crowd in the rooms and distributed an incendiary circular, evidently prepared by the anarchistic societies of Pittsburgh or perhaps Chicago. The anarchists met with the greatest surprise of their lives. The strikers, so far from falling into the arms of destruction and dynamite, at once took them prisoners and prepared to hustle them out of town. They would probably have taken some sore bones along with them had not two of them succeeded in partially establishing that they were from Pittsburgh and knew one or two men among the strikers. They were led away to the lockup to keep until the train should arrive to take them back to Pittsburgh. They were scared and protested and said the whole thing was a misunderstanding. A large crowd collected both on the way to the lockup and at the station and there was considerable jostling and hooting, but no one made a move to assault the men.

An Indian's Story Circular.  
The circular was being distributed by an inflammatory document. It began: "Fellow sufferers. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and we want to recite that Andrew Carnegie, the pretended philanthropist, was a great hypocrite."  
It was written as if to convey the impression that the writer was one of the strikers, saying that Carnegie and Frick had brought Pinkerton assassins into "our peaceful village to murder us because we refuse to starve." They were forcing the workmen into revolutionary methods and force must be met with force. The workmen must have other arms than revolvers. They must be armed with Winchester or something better. The strikers were advised not to permit themselves to be killed for a trifle. The circular then declared all peaceful measures were doomed to failure and wound up with the startling advice: "Brothers, become anarchists." It is not thought that many of the circulars got into circulation. It was rumored there were more of the anarchists' agents in the town, and that they were sent by Herr Most who was himself the author of the circular. Late in the night, however, no more of them had been found.

SAYS NOT A WORD.  
He Appears Excited and Refuses to Be Interviewed.

LONDON, July 7.—Andrew Carnegie has at last been found. He is at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to soothe him and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined making any statement whatever. He has, within the last day or two, sent and received numerous dispatches by cable and whatever may be said in America, there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie is kept fully informed of events on the Monongahela. The news of the sanguinary struggle at Homestead has aroused deep feeling in England and Scotland and has considerably abated the esteem among working classes for Carnegie. He has never been liked by the upper classes, not because of his plebeian origin, but because, although

an American citizen, he persistently interferes in British affairs and offers advice to the British people about their own business.  
The upper classes are not sorry that Mr. Carnegie's Utopian descriptions of the kind of democracy he would like to establish have received a practical illustration from America. There is a strong feeling in Aberdeen against the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's recent gift. The Aberdeen people high and low are very proud of their city and its history and they do not like the idea of the city council catering to Carnegie whom many of them regard as a west of Scotland parvenue, unworthy of recognition in Aberdeen. This feeling is very strong and coupled with the prejudice aroused among workmen, may result in a formal protest against the honors to Carnegie.

#### CAPTAIN M'LAINE'S STORY.

He Says the Men Began the Firing From the Banks.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Captain McLaime of the tug Little Bill, who was supposed to have been slain at Homestead, returned last night on the Little Bill. Following is his account of the trip: "I had contracted to tow the two barges to Homestead and was on hand with the tug Little Bill last night to do the work. The barges had been at the landing below the Manchester docks, and according to our instructions we went to Davis Island dam. There we met about 300 men. I suppose they were Pinkertons, and they boarded the barges about 1.30 in each. They had repeating rifles and blue uniforms with them. We lost no time and I started for Homestead. The Pinkerton men, I must say, were a good set of men. They were orderly and perfectly sober. They made no noise, but simply went onto the barges and stayed there. The captain in charge called the men to him and commanded the strictest attention to his orders. 'No man,' he said, 'will dare to fire one shot or raise his piece without positive and distinct orders. There will be no trouble at Homestead and we won't make any. Our business is to keep the peace and not to disturb it.' He then commanded that the men restrain themselves and be quiet."

The Excitement Begun.  
Everything went all right until we got below lock No. 1, when the tug which was towing one of the barges broke in two. The ship blew her boiler and the Little Bill went back, relieved her of her barge and went through the lock with both barges. When we reached Homestead there seemed to be considerable excitement. As we got nearer the excitement grew more intense. The people then began firing upon us. We tried to make a landing then. My men went forward to tie up the shore barge, while the Pinkerton men shored out a landing plank. The people on the bank were awfully excited, but the men under and over the landing plank had been ordered to keep up their fire to remain so. In the midst of all, the Pinkerton captain swore vengeance upon any man who would attempt to shoot, although the balls were flying from the other side. I state positively that the men on shore began the firing. By this time the landing plank had been got off. As the men were about to land it, a man with a revolver made a dash for it, firing all the while.

Pinkertons Overpowered.  
The Pinkertons tried to push him back and succeeded, when two more followed him and overpowered the few Pinkertons. They fired directly at the Pinkertons, all over the barges, and the Little Bill. The Pinkerton's opened quite a fusillade upon the people. As they did this they received a deadly fire from over their heads. Some persons had stationed themselves upon the water tower and shot right down. I was standing in the midst of them and one or two Pinkerton men fell about me. The Pinkerton captain, while in front of his men, trying to clear the landing plank, was shot. He was the first Pinkerton to fall. Several of his men rushed out to where he lay, to defend him. He was then carried to the barge. The firing continued steadily. I was told to assist with the steamboat the party of Pinkertons who were taking care of the wounded. The boat was brought to and the wounded put upon it. We went to Turtle Creek and then directly at the Pinkerton's. They then ended and I started for home. Then it was that our boat was the target of all the guns of the crowd.

The Little Bill Attacked.  
"Bullets whistled through the cabin, pilot house and engine room. My watchman was shot. The people fired upon us until we got out of their reach and then the bullets splashed in the water. If the people could only look at the case the right way they would agree that the attack upon us was wrong. I was simply doing what I was paid for doing and what any one else would have done. Let me say again, the Pinkertons behaved well, they were first and attacked us. They were doing nothing and before they touched the shore, Capt. F. H. Heine was the first man wounded in yesterday's fight at Homestead. He was also the first man brought to the hospital here."

#### Captain Heine's Story.

This morning Captain Heine made the following statement: "I cannot tell anything about our business prior to reaching Homestead, for that would be a breach of faith. When we arrived opposite the landing and were firing in mid-stream, whistles began to blow and a ship containing three men rowed right in front of our boat. These pulled revolvers and fired on us. That began the skirmish. We made for the landing about 3 o'clock, and my assistant went to land. He was attacked by the strikers, and I was about to rush to his aid when I was shot in the leg. My men were drawn up in order behind me with instructions that if they were fired upon to return the fire. The shots, which at first were scattering, became general and instantly bullets were pouring upon our boat from every direction. The attack came from the workmen and our men did not fire until I was wounded."

#### BURYING THEIR DEAD.

Three of the Victims of the Pinkerton Raid Interred This Afternoon.  
HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—The strikers buried three of their dead at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Two of the funerals were combined, and the largest crowd

that ever followed a funeral joined into a demonstration that developed the full strength of the strikers. John Morris, the second man killed yesterday by a Pinkerton bullet, and Elias Wayne, the top of whose head was blown off by the accidental discharge of a cannon, were buried together. The two barges which the town boasts of supplied the dirges, and 400 members of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders joined in the parade. The representatives of labor organizations here and in Pittsburgh to the number of 200 swelled that crowd, and 1,000 residents of the town and all available vehicles made an imposing spectacle. The funeral of the third victim, a Hungarian named Farris, occurred at 3.30 o'clock. The double funeral services were held in the Methodist church while that of Farris occurred in the Catholic church. The services were without special incident. All of the bodies were interred in Homestead cemetery, a picturesque site in the hills back of the town.

#### FRICK'S RECORD OF CRUELTY.

Prolonged the Connellsville Coke Strike by Inhuman Obstinacy.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—The same H. C. Frick who is now at the head of the Carnegie company's affairs, and who has several times been hanged in effigy by the employees of the mills, has by long experience become well known to labor organizations. He is now causing so much excitement at Homestead. At the time of the great Connellsville coke strike, in the spring and summer of 1891, Mr. Frick was the head of the H. C. Frick company, which employed over 15,000 men. He had nearly 10,000 men in full blast. When all of the other coke companies had concluded, as much out of pity for the starving condition of the workers and their families as on account of the heavy losses which they were incurring, to end the strike and at least meet the men halfway in their demands, Mr. Frick, by persistently sticking to his "sliding scale" scheme, and by holding to his determination to make the strikers return to work under harder conditions than they left, prolonged the strike for several months. He was the direct cause of the loss of the strike, the strike of which aroused the country, when the distress of the strikers secured national relief. Mr. Frick became so rabid in his antagonism to the men who had struck against his "sliding scale" that he employed only small portions of those who begged to be allowed to return to work. Instead, he imported many thousands of negroes and Italians and, as if to exasperate still further the starving ex-employees of the Frick company's oven, he freely conceded to these imported workmen everything which had been originally demanded by the strikers.

#### CARNEGIE IS CONDEMNED.

Comment of the London Press on the Trouble at Homestead.

LONDON, July 7.—Great as the public interest is in the pending elections it is hardly greater than the sensation caused by the sanguinary riots in Pittsburgh, Pa. The causes of the strike and the slaughter attending the collision between the Carnegie company's hired detectives and the locked-out mill men are largely commented upon and most of the comments are adverse to the Carnegie company. The Globe, a conservative, says that the experience may tend to modify the anti-monarchical leanings of Carnegie, who is always seeking to convince English workmen that they are never happy or truly free under the tyrannical system of government. The Star, liberal, says that Mr. Carnegie is full of discourses on the gospel of wealth and its duties, but he forgets that charity begins at home. He is very charitable in Scotland, but has no time for charity in Pittsburgh. It is a little too late for the emancipation of such beautiful sentiments as those expressed by Mr. Carnegie as to the obligations of the rich, and so forth, he should be unable to carry on business without such scenes as those which are reported at Homestead. The St. James's Gazette, Tory, sarcastically alludes to the Homestead scene as a triumph of liberty in the United States, and asks what would have been said if such scenes had occurred in civilized England. "Most people will ascribe the riot," says the Gazette, "to the McKinley law. We do not allow that protection is responsible for Pinkerton methods. Carnegie's letters read like satires. Look at his own iron works for comment."

It is stated that a number of workmen have petitioned the Aberdeen city council not to accept any present from Carnegie, and not to confer on him the freedom of the city.

#### FRICK'S SIDE OF IT.

He Claims His Scheme Will Be Mutually Profitable.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—In an interview this afternoon H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, said: "The question at issue is a very grave one. It is not a matter of money, but of the citizen of Allegheny county to his aid in preserving the peace; that he could only secure the promises of thirty-two persons to serve under him in a county with 600,000 people, seems to the governor to be ridiculous. He is not to be subjected to a population of at least 100,000 to be subject to duty. The governor said tonight that troops would be on hand to assist the civil authorities whenever he was satisfied that the power of the latter had been exhausted."

#### CARNEGIE IS OBEDIENT.

He Will Close His Mills Against the Union Men.

CHICAGO, July 7.—In an interview this evening, William A. Pinkerton declared that Carnegie had decided to close the mill at Homestead and that union men are allowed to peacefully go to work and hold the county for all damages that may result from the actions of the strikers. In other words, Carnegie will attempt to destroy the union now waging war against him.

#### SHERIFF M'CLEARY TROUBLED.

He Doesn't Know How to Handle Himself.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—The sheriff is very much troubled over the situation today. "What are you going to do?" "What can you do?" and various other questions were propounded to the sheriff. In the meantime clerks were being sent notices to citizens, several

known as the minimum, and the figure heretofore has been \$25 per ton for four by four Bessemer billets. We believe that if earnings based on the selling price of steel can advance without limit the workmen should be willing to follow the selling price down to a reasonable minimum. The Carnegie company at the rate of \$23 instead of \$25. The reason for asking this upon our part was that the Carnegie company has spent large sums of money in the introduction of new machinery at Homestead and it is one of the objects of the Carnegie company to increase the daily output, thereby increasing the amount of their own earnings. We had originally asked a reduction to \$22, but agreed to compromise the rate at \$23. The Amalgamated association was unwilling to accept a reduction to \$22, but the Carnegie company, notwithstanding the fact that the improved machinery would enable their men even at \$23 to earn more than is paid in other Amalgamated mills. This was the first point at issue. Under the present amalgamated system the date of the expiration of the sliding scale is June 30 annually.

#### Their Request Refused.

"We asked that this date be changed to December 31 (the same as the Edgar-Thompson works) for the reason that the change would permit us to take our estimate upon the wages that we must pay during the year, beginning January 1, so that we would be enabled to make our contracts for the year accordingly. This point the Amalgamated refused to accept and demanded the old date. The third proposition was the reduction in tonnage rates in those departments in the mills where the improvements had been placed, of which I have spoken, and which enabled the workmen to increase the output, and consequently their earnings. Where no such improvement had been made there was no request upon our part for a reduction in tonnage rates. In other words, we asked no reduction in any department at which the output had not been greatly increased by reason of our expensive improvements since the scale of 1889 went into effect."

We are prepared to show that in nearly every department under our production the tonnage rates the skilled workmen would make more money than they did when the scale of 1889 went into effect. As a rule the men who were making the largest wages in the Homestead mill were the ones who most bitterly denounced the proposed revision of the scale for out of the 3,500 men employed in our mill only 325 were directly affected by this reduction. Finding that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement with the Amalgamated we decided to close our works at Homestead."

#### INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS.

The Judiciary Committee Will Investigate the Pinkertons.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the house today the silver bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, without opposition, the anti-alterities ceasing their opposition. They expected to beat the measure if it comes before the house on a direct vote. A resolution was adopted making tomorrow suspension day in lieu of last Monday.

The rest of the session was consumed in the discussion and disposition of a report reported by the committee on judiciary regarding an investigation of the Pinkerton detective forces and their employment by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The adoption of the resolution authorizing the committee on judiciary to make an investigation into the matter was opposed by Mr. Tarsney (democrat) of Missouri, chairman of the labor committee, on the ground that that committee should conduct the investigation into the causes of recent riots and the employment of the Pinkerton detectives by corporations. This motion prevailed and Mr. Tarsney (democrat) of Alabama, chairman of the judiciary committee, was naturally offended, as were several other members. The matter was now in a bad tangle, and Mr. Wright, (democrat), of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote referring the matter to the labor committee. Counter propositions were voted down and the motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolution as reported by the committee on judiciary, and directing that committee to make the inquiry, was passed. The house then adjourned till tomorrow.

#### GOVERNOR PATTISON'S EXCUSE.

It Is Incredible to Him That a Force Could Not Be Recruited.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7.—After receipt of Sheriff McLeary's message this afternoon, Governor Pattison sent Adjutant General E. L. Hall to the scene of the trouble at Homestead. The adjutant left for Pittsburgh at 3.40 p. m. and will report the result of his observations at Homestead for the guidance of the governor, who continues to believe that Sheriff McLeary has not done his duty in recruiting the citizens of Allegheny county to his aid in preserving the peace; that he could only secure the promises of thirty-two persons to serve under him in a county with 600,000 people, seems to the governor to be ridiculous. He is not to be subjected to a population of at least 100,000 to be subject to duty. The governor said tonight that troops would be on hand to assist the civil authorities whenever he was satisfied that the power of the latter had been exhausted."

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#### Don't Work Both Ways.

"While there is no limit to an advance of earnings on the scale, there is a point at which the decline stops. It is

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ALL FOR THE LORD

### The Christian Endeavor Convention

### REPRESENTS OVER A MILLION

Of Enthusiastic Christian Workers—It Is Now in Session in the Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Twenty thousand delegates representing the Societies of Christian Endeavor in forty-nine states and territories, Canada, Europe, Africa, India, Brazil and the islands of the Pacific, will meet in the great amphitheater of Madison Square Garden today. In this year of big conventions no larger or more representative body has assembled, and no more intelligent or more progressive citizens could be called together. It is the tenth international meeting of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, and the earnest men and women who meet to advance the cause represent a total membership of 1,000,000.

The organization has had a marvelous growth from its inception. It was started by the Rev. F. E. Clark, pastor of the Nilsson church at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Its purpose was to promote an earnest christian life among its members, and to unite the young people of all denominations in systematic endeavor to advance the christian idea. The movement is today the greatest factor in christian steadfastness the century has seen.

The organization is international. Every member is urged to be true to the creed of the church to which he belongs. There is nothing in the principles of the society that conflict with the creed of any denomination. The whole idea of the Christian Endeavor movement is the teaching of the way to make christianity more than mere membership in a church—to make it mean earnest, sincere work for the cause that the church espouses.

#### Universal in Scope.

The scope of the movement is universal. Its constitution has been translated into almost every written language. Its societies flourish in Brazil, in Samoa, in India, in Turkey as well as in the United States. Besides reaching out after every land the society reaches out after every class. There is a commercial travelers' branch. There are many societies in the army and navy. There are societies for sailors on peaceful ships, one of them having three captains among its members. The Indian reservations have their societies. There are others among the telegraph operators, the railroad trainmen, section hands and station agents. There are societies in the mines, the marble quarries and on the far western ranches. The Rev. S. E. Young of New Jersey is endeavoring to establish societies offering religious services to the men in the life saving stations.

The country is beginning to show great results of the working of a million young men and women, each one of whom has for a motto, "Personal Devotion to Jesus Christ."

#### Program for the Opening.

The speaker's platform accommodates 1,000 persons, 600 of whom constitute a mammoth choir. President of the United Society Francis E. Clark, D. D., presides. George C. Stebbins leads the choir and Ira D. Sankey is the soloist. The first session was opened at 2.30 this afternoon. Edwin E. Lee, general secretary of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. began the meeting with a prayer and praise service. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems of the Church of the Strangers, and from the Brooklyn pastors by the Rev. A. C. Dixon. After congregational singing Merrill E. Bates responded to the addresses of welcome. Then followed a report of the committee on the closing of the world's fair on Sunday, and the report of the general secretary John Willis Bass.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. Deems, chairman of the committee of 1892, annual address of President Francis E. Clark, and the convention sermon. An informal reception of officers and trustees was held on the floor of the garden after adjournment.

#### Program for Today.

Today's session will open at 6.30 a. m.; early morning prayer led by C. L. Shoen of Ypsilanti, Mich.; pastors' hour, (this will include special meeting of twenty-three denominations, and it is designed to carry out the society's idea of fostering denominations); singing; one minute reports from state, territorial and provincial unions; singing; address by the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston.

Today's afternoon session opens at 2.30. Free parliament, conducted by the Rev. W. C. Biting of New York; "Junior Christian Endeavor Work," by Mrs. Francis E. Clark; open meeting "Junior Methodists," by the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar of Bombay; "Christian Endeavor in China," by Joe Hawk of St. Louis; "Christian Endeavor in Africa," by Thomas E. Sesslow of Bendoo, Liberia; presentation of state banners by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis.

Friday evening's session begins at 7.30 with prayer and praise service, which is followed by remarks by the Hon. John W. Wainwright, secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society, a place in Modern Religious Life," by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia; singing; "The Age and Its Possibilities," by the Hon. W. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky.

There will be two simultaneous meetings Friday evening. That at the Marble Collegiate church will be presided over by the Rev. James L. Hall of Medford, Mass., and will consist of addresses by the Rev. F. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, President Francis E. Clark of Boston, the Rev. David J. Purdell of this city and others. That at the Madison Square Presbyterian church will be presided over by the Rev. N. Boynton of Boston, who will be followed by the Rev. E. E. Young of Toronto, the Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago, Mrs. Isabelle M.

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## HE WILL BE HUNG

### Colonel King Is Sentenced to Death

### FOR KILLING LAWYER POSTER

The Supreme Court of Tennessee Closes the Last Door for His Escape From the Gallows.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 7.—Col. Clay King, lawyer, soldier and author, must hang by the neck until dead on August 12 for the murder of David H. Foster, a lawyer of this city, in March, 1891. The supreme court of Tennessee today affirmed the decision of the lower court and sentenced Colonel King to be hanged. In March, 1891, King stepped from an alley into Main street, placed a pistol against David H. Foster's breast and fired without a word of warning. Foster died a few days later. The killing grew out of a lawsuit with Mrs. Gideon J. Pillow, with whom Colonel King became infatuated, and to whom he gave a large amount of his Arkansas property. He began a suit for divorce against his wife, who was at his side today. After a time a break occurred between Mrs. Pillow and King. A law suit followed and Mr. Poston represented Mrs. Pillow as attorney. King took exception to a sentence in a cross bill filed by Poston and on that account killed him. Colonel King is 42 years old. During the war he commanded King's Tigers, a regiment in the service of the confederacy. He was author of King's digest on the laws of Tennessee and is a man of great literary attainments. An attempt will be made to secure a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

#### AMONG SWORN ENEMIES.

Strong Reasons for a Change of Venue for the Wyoming Raiders.

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#### AMONG SWORN ENEMIES.

Strong Reasons for a Change of Venue for the Wyoming Raiders.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 7.—This place is the home of Dr. Harris, at whose ranch the Johnson county invaders were besieged. He has practiced medicine in this vicinity twenty years and enjoys strong personal popularity. On the witness stand in the change of venue matter yesterday the doctor was questioned for a straight hour. He testified that a few days before the Johnson county war he had heard no less than twenty-five reputable citizens declare that every whitehead should be summarily deprived of life. Further, the witness said that he had known for a year of a deep and violent local prejudice against the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, which formerly directed entirely the range business. Its authority passed three years ago to a state board, but the bias is still very much alive.

A police captain told that he had heard no less than 300 men boast that they would shoot down any man who came out on any hearing whatever. He had said so himself. The testimony of other witnesses was in substance the same. So far as developed the prisoners have not a solitary friend or sympathizer in this neck of the woods. Some different opinions are expressed, when prosecution leads in its twenty witnesses.

Both sides have agreed to leave out of consideration the seven counties north of the Union Pacific and one on the railway, on account of its heavy foreign population. This leaves four counties, and the defense has only Laramie, in which Cheyenne and Arapaho is the only one to which the prosecution really objects. This fight for venue will continue to the fortnight of next week. It is now believed that trial will be had at Cheyenne, or in Evanston, in Park county, which is cleared of nearly all its whites, where coal is mined and sheep graze on the ranges.

The prisoners occupy just half the space in the little court room here.